دُرُوسُ اللُّغَةِ العَرَبِيَّةِ

Lessons of the Arabic Language

لِغَيْرِ النَّاطِقِينَ بِهَا

For Non-Native Speakers

الْجُزْءُ الثَّالِثُ

Book 3

الدكتور ف. عبد الرحيم

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Annotated Solutions

Lesson 2

Javid Sheikh

لُغَةُ الْقُرْآنِ مسي ساغا

Language of the Qur'an Mississauga

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Note:
Translations of the Qur'anic ayahs given in this lesson are based on the literal translation of the Arabic words to help promote an understanding of the Holy Qur'an in its original language. For the mainstream translation of the ayahs, please consult the Qur'an translations offered by Saheeh International and others.

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The Second Lesson ‏(٢) اَلدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : أَيْنَ حَامِدٌ؟ — The Teacher: Where is Hamid?

فَيْصَلٌ : سَيَأْتِي بَعْدَ قَلِيلٍ إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ. رَأَيْتُهُ وَهُوَ يَدْخُلُ الْحَمَّامَ. — Faisal: He will come after a little while if Allah Wills. I saw him while he was entering the washroom.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : وَأَيْنَ حَمْزَةُ؟ — JJ: And where is Hamza?

فَيْصَلٌ : خَرَجَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ وَهُوَ يَحْمِلُ كُتُبَهُ. أَظُنُّ أَنَّهُ رَجَعَ إِلَى الْمَهْجَعِ — F: He exited the class carrying his books. I think he returned to the hostel.

مُعَاوِيَةُ : رَأَيْتُهُ وَهُوَ يَدْخُلُ الْمُسْتَوْصَفَ. لَعَلَّهُ مَرِيضٌ. (اَلْإِشْفَاقُ) — Muawiyah: I saw him while he was entering the clinic. I am afraid he is sick.

شَفَى - يَشْفِي

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : شَفَاهُ اللهُ... مَتَى رَجَعْتُمْ مِنْ مَكَّةَ يَاإِخْوَانُ؟ — JJ: May Allah grant him cure ... When did you return from Makkah, O'brothers?

فَيْصَلٌ : رَجَعْنَا مَسَاءَ (ظَرْفٌ) أَمْسِ . خَرَجْنَا مِنْ مَكَّةَ وَالشَّمْسُ تَطْلُعُ ، وَوَصَلْنَا طَيْبَةَ الطَّيِّبَةَ (نَعْتٌ) وَالنَّاسُ يَخْرُجُونَ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ النَّبَوِيِّ بَعْدَ صَلَاةِ الظُّهْرِ. — F: We returned yesterday evening. We left from Makkah as the sun was rising, and we reached the good Madinah while people were exiting from the masjid of the Prophet after the Zuhr prayer.

طَيْبَةَ → Another name for مَدِينَةٌ (Diptote)

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : تَقَبَّلَ (FV) اللهُ عُمْرَتَكُمْ ! عُمْرَةٌ — JJ: May Allah accept your Umrah!

اَلطُّلَّابُ : آمِـــينْ. (اِسْمُ الْفِعْلِ - آهٍ ، أُفٍّ ، هَيْهَاتَ لِ...) — The students: Ameen!

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : اِقْرَأِ الْحَدِيثَ (م.بِهِ) الْمَكْتُوبَ (نعت) عَلَى السَّبُّورَةِ يَامُعَاوِيَةُ. — JJ: Read the hadith written on the board, O'Muawiyah.

مُعَاوِيَةُ : (يَقِفُ وَيَقْرَأُ) بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ. — M: (He stands and reads) In the name of Allah, the extremely Merciful and always Merciful.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : اِقْرَأْ وَأَنْتَ جَالِسٌ . — JJ: Read while you are sitting.

مُعَاوِيَةُ : أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَقْرَأَ وَأَنَا وَاقِفٌ . — M: I want to read while I am standing.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : كَمَا تَشَاءُ . (مَا الْمَوْصُولَةُ) [اِفْعَلْ] [اِنْشَأْكَ] — JJ: As you wish/want or (Do) like what you wish.

وَاوُ الْحَالِ | مِنَ الزَّائِدَةُ

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(أَتَى - يَأْتِي)

مُعَاوِيَـةُ : عَنْ جَابِرٍ (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) قَالَ : أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

فَقَالَ : «صَلِّ رَكْعَتَيْنِ» . مُتَّفَقٌ عَلَيْهِ .

- M: From Jabir, May Allah be pleased with him, he said: I came to the Prophet (PBUH) when he was in the masjid, he said: 'Pray two Rak'ahs'. Agreed upon.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : أَشْرَحُ لَكُمُ الدَّرْسَ الْآنَ، فَاسْمَعُوا، وَلَا تَكْتُبُوا شَيْئاً وَأَنَا

أَشْرَحُ . تَأْتِي الْوَاوُ لِمَعَانٍ كَثِيرَةٍ، مِنْهَا الْعَطْفُ، نَحْوَ: خَرَجَ

الزُّبَيْرُ وَحَامِدٌ . دَرَسْنَا الْيَوْمَ السِّيرَةَ وَالْفِقْهَ . أَكَلْتُ وَشَرِبْتُ .

وَمِنْهَا : الْقَسَمُ ، نَحْوَ: وَاللّٰهِ مَا رَأَيْتُهُ . وَوَاوُ الْقَسَمِ مِنْ حُرُوفِ

الْجَرِّ .

(مَعْنًى — Pl: مَعَانٍ)

- JJ: I will explain to you the lesson now. So listen, and don't write anything while I explain.
The 'waw' comes with many meanings, among them is 'conjunction' 'العَطْفُ', e.g., Al-Zubair and Hamid exited.
We studied the Prophet's biography and the (Islamic) jurisprudence. I ate and drank. And among them is: The Oath (القَسَمُ). For example: By Allah, I did not see him. And the 'waw' of Oath is from the Prepositions.

وَمِنْهَا : الْحَالُ ، نَحْوَ: أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ ، أَيْ

حَالَ كَوْنِهِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ . رَأَيْتُ الْحَسَنَ وَهُوَ يَخْرُجُ مِنَ الْمَقْصِفِ ،

أَيْ حَالَ خُرُوجِهِ مِنْهُ . وَإِلَيْكُمْ أَمْثِلَةً أُخْرَى لِوَاوِ الْحَالِ :

(١) مَاتَ أَبِي وَأَنَا صَغِيرٌ . (٢) دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ وَالْإِمَامُ يَرْكَعُ .

(٣) لَا تَأْكُلْ وَأَنْتَ شَبْعَانُ .

- And among them: 'Al-hal', e.g., I came to the Prophet while he was in the masjid, i.e., state of being in the masjid. I saw Hassan while he was leaving the cafetaria, i.e., state of his exiting from it. And take other examples of Waw-al-hal.
1) My father died while I was young.
2) I entered the masjid while the Imam was prostrating.
3) Don't eat while you are full.

لَعَلَّكُمْ فَهِمْتُمْ . هَاتِ الْآنَ مِثَالاً لِوَاوِ الْعَطْفِ يَا أَيُّوبُ . (تَرَجِّي)

- I hope you all understood. Give me now an example of 'waw' of Conjunction, O'Ayub.

أَيُّــوبُ : ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى السُّوقِ وَاشْتَرَيْتُ أَشْيَاءَ .

- Ayub: I went to the market and purchased things.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : أَحْسَنْتَ . هَاتِ مِثَالاً لِوَاوِ الْقَسَمِ يَا مُعَاوِيَةُ .

- JJ: You did well! Give me an example of the 'waw' of Oath, O'Muawiyah.

مُعَاوِيَـةُ : وَاللّٰهِ مَا غِبْتُ قَطُّ . (غَيَبْتُ ← غَيْبْتُ ← غِبْتُ)

- M: By Allah, I was never absent.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : أَحْسَنْتَ . هَاتِ مِثَالاً لِوَاوِ الْحَالِ يَا فَيْصَلُ .

- JJ: You did well! Give me an example of waw of Hal, O'Faisal.

فَيْصَـلُ : دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ وَالْإِمَامُ يَخْطُبُ .

~~فِي~~

- F: I entered the masjid while the Imam was speaking.

وَاوُ الْحَالِ | مِنَ الزَّائِدَةُ

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اَلْمُدَرِّس : أَحْسَنْتَ . هَاتِ مِثَالاً آخَرَ يَايُونُسُ
- JJ: You did well! Give me another example, O'Younas.

يُونُس : طَلَبْتُ الْعِلْمَ وَأَنَا كَبِيرٌ .
- Younas: I sought for knowledge while I was old.

اَلْمُدَرِّس : أَحْسَنْتَ . يَاعُبَيْدَاللهِ ، اُذْكُرْ آيَةً فِيهَا وَاوٌ لِلْحَالِ .
- JJ: You did well! O'Ubaidallah Say an Ayah with a 'waw' for Hal in it.

عُبَيْدُاللهِ : أَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ . بِسْمِ ٱللهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ .
﴿إِنَّ ٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَمَاتُوا وَهُمْ كُفَّارٌ أُولَٰٓئِكَ عَلَيْهِمْ لَعْنَةُ ٱللهِ وَٱلْمَلَائِكَةِ وَٱلنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ﴾ [الْبَقَرَة/ ١٦١] .

التَّصْغِير (فُعَيْلٌ) (Diminutive)

- Ubaid Allah: I seek refuge in (with) Allah from the cursed Shaitan. In the name of Allah, the extremely merciful and always merciful. 'Indeed those who disbelieved and died while they were disbelievers, those, on them is the curse of Allah and the Angels and the mankind.

اَلْمُدَرِّس : أَيْنَ وَاوُ الْحَالِ فِي هَذِهِ الْآيَةِ؟
- JJ: Where is the 'waw' of Hal in this Ayah?

عُبَيْدُاللهِ : فِي قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى : ﴿وَهُمْ كُفَّارٌ﴾ .
- Ubaidallah: In His saying, the Exalted (said) 'while they are disbelievers.'

[عِنْدَكَ]

اَلْمُدَرِّس : أَحْسَنْتَ . . . بَقِيَ ثَلَاثُ دَقَائِقَ . فَهَلْ مِنْ سُؤَالٍ ؟
- JJ: You did well... Three minutes remain. So do you have any question?

خبر+م م+اء

مُعَاوِيَة : نَعَمْ . لَدَيَّ سُؤَالٌ . مَا مَعْنَى (اَلْحُرُمُ) فِي قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى : ﴿يَاأَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَقْتُلُوا الصَّيْدَ وَأَنْتُمْ حُرُمٌ﴾؟ [الْمَائِدَة/ ٩٥] .
- M: Yes, I have a question. What is meaning of (اَلْحُرُمُ) in the His saying the Exalted (said): 'O ye who believe don't kill animal (hunt) while you are in the state of Ihram'!

مُحْرِمٌ

اَلْمُدَرِّس : مَعْنَاهَا : «مُحْرِمُونَ» . مُفْرَدُهَا «حَرَامٌ» : أَيْ «مُحْرِمٌ» .
- JJ: Its meaning is: 'Forbidden'. Its singular is 'Forbidden' i.e., (things are forbidden while you are in the state of Ihram).

مُعَاوِيَة : جَزَاكَ اللهُ خَيْرًا .
- M: May Allah re[wa]rd you with good.

(يَرِنُّ الْجَرَسُ ، وَيَخْرُجُ الْمُدَرِّسُ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ : اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ) . . . .
(The bell rings, and the teacher exits while saying: The Peace be upon you and Allah's Mercy and His Blessings)....

وَاوُ الْحَالِ

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تَمَـــــارِينُ
Exercises

جَابَ - يَجِيبُ
أَجَابَ - يُجِيبُ

1- Answer the following questions : ١ - أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الْآتِيَـــةِ :

(١) أَيْنَ رَأى فَيْصَلٌ حَامِداً؟

(٢) أَيْنَ ذَهَبَ حَمْزَةُ؟

See Next Page

(٣) مَتَى خَرَجَ الطُّلَّابُ مِنْ مَكَّةَ، وَمَتَى وَصَلُوا الْمَدِينَةَ الْمُنَوَّرَةَ؟

(٤) مَنِ الَّذِي قَرَأَ الْحَدِيثَ؟

(٥) مَا مَعنَى «اُلْحُرُمُ» فِي الْآيَةِ الْوَارِدَةِ فِي الدَّرْسِ؟ وَمَا مُفْرَدُهَا؟

عَمِلَ يَعْمَلُ
تَعَمَّلَ يَتَعَمَّلُ

2- Ponder over the following examples for 'waw' of Hal: ٢ - تَأَمَّلِ الْأَمْثِلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ لِـ(وَاوِ الْحَالِ) :

1) I performed Hajj while I was young. (١) حَجَجْتُ وَأنَا صَغِيرٌ.

2) I entered the masjid while (or as) the people were exiting from it. (٢) دَخَلْتُ اُلْمَسْجِدَ وَالنَّاسُ يَخْرُجُونَ مِنْهُ.

3) The man died while he was asleep. (٣) مَاتَ الرَّجُلُ وَهُوَ نَائِمٌ.

4) My grand father lived more than one hundred years, and he died while I was young. (٤) عَاشَ جَدِّي أكْثَرَ مِنْ مِائَةِ عَامٍ ، وَمَاتَ وَأنَا صَغِيرٌ.

5) I sought education/Knowledge while I was married. (٥) طَلَبْتُ الْعِلْمَ وَأنَا مُتَزَوِّجٌ.

6) Don't read the newspaper while you are walking on the street. (٦) لَا تَقْرَأْ اُلصَّحِيفَةَ وَأَنْتَ تَمْشِي فِي الشَّارِعِ.

7) Allah the Almighty said: 'Don't go near the salat while you are intoxicated.' (٧) قَالَ تَعَالَى : ﴿لَا تَقْرَبُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَأَنْتُمْ سُكَارَى﴾[النساء/٤٣].

FII
مَيَّزَ يُمَيِّزُ تَمْيِيزًا - To distinguish

3- Distinguish the 'waw' of Conjunction from the 'waw of Hal' in the following sentences. Put one line under the 'waw' of Conjunction and two lines under 'waw' of Hal. ٣ - مَيِّزْ (وَاوَ الْعَطْفِ) مِنْ (وَاوِ الْحَالِ) فِي الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ. ضَعْ خَطًّاً وَاحِداً تَحْتَ وَاوِ الْعَطْفِ، وَخَطَّيْنِ تَحْتَ وَاوِ الْحَالِ.

1) The teacher exited from the class and went to the principal's office. (١) خَرَجَ الْمُدَرِّسُ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ، وَذَهَبَ إِلَى مَكْتَبِ الْمُدِيرِ.

2) I entered (went to) the principal while he was writing. (٢) دَخَلْتُ عَلَى الْمُدِيرِ وَهُوَ يَكْتُبُ.

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Answer the following questions :

١ ـ أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الْآتِيَــةِ :

(١) أَيْنَ رَأَى فَيْصَلٌ حَامِداً؟

(٢) أَيْنَ ذَهَبَ حَمْزَةُ؟

(٣) مَتَى خَرَجَ الطُّلَّابُ مِنْ مَكَّةَ، وَمَتَى وَصَلُوا الْمَدِينَةَ الْمُنَوَّرَةَ؟

(٤) مَنِ الَّذِي قَرَأَ الْحَدِيثَ؟

(٥) مَا مَعْنَى «اَلْحُرُمُ» فِي الْآيَةِ الْوَارِدَةِ فِي الدَّرْسِ؟ وَمَا مُفْرَدُهَا؟

1) Where did Faisal see Hamid ?
- He saw him while he was entering the washroom.

١. رَآهُ وَهُوَ يَدْخُلُ الْحَمَّامَ

2) Where did Hamza go ?
- He went to the hostel.

2. ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَهْجَعِ

3) When did the students leave from Makkah, and when did they arrive in Madina-tul-Munawara.

طَلَعَ - يَطْلُعُ

3. خَرَجُوا مِنْ مَكَّةَ وَالشَّمْسُ تَطْلُعُ، وَوَصَلُوا الْمَدِينَةَ الْمُنَوَّرَةَ وَالنَّاسُ يَخْرُجُونَ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ النَّبَوِيِّ بَعْدَ صَلَاةِ الظُّهْرِ

- They left from Makkah when the sun was rising, and they arrived Madinah Munawara while the people were exiting from the Masjid after the Zuhr prayer.

4) Who read the Hadith ?
- He was Mua'wiyah.

4. هُوَ مُعَاوِيَةُ

5) What is the meaning of (اَلْحُرُمُ) in the verse in the lesson? And what is its singular ?

5. مَعْنَى اَلْحُرُمِ - اَلْمُحْرِمُونَ، مُفْرَدُهَا (حَرَامٌ) أَيْ مُحْرِمٌ

- The meaning of اَلْحُرُمُ - things are forbidden in the state of Ihram, singular is حَرَامٌ (forbidden) i.e., مُحْرِمٌ (things are forbidden while you are in the state of Ihram).

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(٣) دَخَلَ حَامِدٌ وَمُعَاوِيَةُ وَالْحَسَنُ الْفَصْلَ وَالْمُدَرِّسُ يَشْرَحُ الدَّرْسَ . 3) Hamid and Muawiyah and Al-Hassan entered the class while the teacher was explaining the lesson.

(٤) أَعْرِفُ اللُّغَتَيْنِ الْإِنْكلِيزِيَّةَ وَالْفَرَنْسِيَّةَ . 4) I know two languages, English and French.

(٥) جَاءَنِي الْوَلَدُ وَهُوَ يَبْكِي ، وَرَجَعَ وَهُوَ يَضْحَكُ . 5) The boy came to me while he was crying, and he returned while he was laughing.

(٦) دَخَلَ إِسْمَاعِيلُ الْمَسْجِدَ وَالْإِمَامُ يَقْرَأُ الْفَاتِحَةَ . 6) Ismail entered the masjid while the Imam was reciting (Surah) Al-Fatiha.

عَيَّنَ يُعَيِّنُ تَعْيِينًا II - To assign

٤ - عَيِّنْ نَوْعَ كُلِّ وَاوٍ مِمَّا وَرَدَ فِي الْجُمْلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ : 4- Assign type of every 'waw' from that which are mentioned in the following sentence:

وَاللهِ مَا غِبْتُ يَوْمًا وَأَنَا صَحِيحٌ. لَا هَذِهِ السَّنَةَ وَلَا السَّنَةَ الْمَاضِيَةَ . - By Allah, I was not absent for a day while I was healthy. Neither this year nor last year

وَاوُ الْقَسَمِ — وَاوُ الْحَالِ

٥ - أَكْمِلْ كُلَّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي بِجُمْلَةٍ حَالِيَةٍ مُنَاسِبَةٍ (وَ+ جُمْلَةٌ إِسْمِيَّةٌ): 5- Complete all the following sentences which that come with an appropriate (current) sentence (waw + Nominal Sentence)

(١) دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ وَالْإِمَامُ يَخْطُبُ 1) I entered the masjid while the Imam was speaking.

(٢) وَصَلَتِ الطَّائِرَةُ مَطَارَ جُدَّةَ وَأَنَا نَائِمٌ 2) The plane arrived at the Jeddah airport while I was sleeping.

(٣) حَجَجْتُ وَأَنَا صَغِيرٌ 3) I performed Hajj while I was young.

(٤) رَأَيْتُ الْمُدَرِّسَ وَهُوَ يَدْخُلُ الْفَصْلَ 4) I saw the teacher while he was entering the classroom.

(٥) مَاتَ عَمِّي وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ 5) My uncle (pat) died while he was fasting.

(٦) خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ وَأَنَا نَشِيطٌ وَوَصَلْتُ الرِّيَاضَ وَأَنَا مُتْعَبٌ 6) I left from Madinah while I was fresh/active, and I arrived Riyadh while I was tired.

٦ - اِجْعَلْ كُلَّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي جُمْلَةً حَالِيَةً لِجُمْلَةٍ مِنْ إِنْشَائِكَ : 6- Make all sentences which that come with a (current) sentence to a sentence of your own creation.

اِسْمٌ بِهِ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ

(١) رَأَيْتُكَ .... وَأَنْتَ تَمْشِي فِي الشَّارِعِ . 1) I saw you while you were walking on the street.

(٢) حَفِظْتُ الْقُرْآنَ .... وَأَنَا طِفْلٌ . 2) I memorized the Qur'an while I was a child.

(٣) دَخَلْتُ الْفَصْلَ وَالْمُدَرِّسُ يَكْتُبُ الدَّرْسَ عَلَى السَّبُّورَةِ . 3) I entered the classroom while the teacher was writing the lesson on the writing board.

(٤) خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ .... وَالْمَطَرُ يَنْزِلُ . 4) I exited from the house while the rain was coming down.

(٥) وَصَلْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ .... وَالشَّمْسُ تَغْرُبُ . 5) I arrived in Madinah while the sun was setting down.

(٦) دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ .... وَالْمُؤَذِّنُ يُقِيمُ . 6) I entered the masjid while the Muezzin was standing (saying Iqamah).

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(٧) ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى مَكَّةَ .... وَأَنَا صَغِيرٌ. 7, I went to Makkah when I was young.

أَفَادَ يُفِيدُ F IV – To denote – To indicate

٧ ـ يَطْلُبُ الْمُدَرِّسُ إِلَى كُلِّ طَالِبٍ أَنْ يَقْرَأَ الدَّرْسَ وَهُوَ جَالِسٌ / وَهُوَ وَاقِفٌ لِلتَّأَكُّدِ مِنْ فَهْمِهِ لِلْجُمْلَةِ.

7- The teacher asks every student to read the lesson while sitting / while he stands to ensure his understanding of/for the sentence. (F V)

اِتَّضَحَ يَتَّضِحُ F VIII – To be or become clear

٨ ـ تُفِيدُ «لَعَلَّ» التَّرَجِّيَ وَالْإِشْفَاقَ، وَيَتَّضِحُ الْفَرْقُ بَيْنَهُمَا مِنَ الْمِثَالَيْنِ الْآتِيَيْنِ :

8- لَعَلَّ denotes the Hope or the Fear. And the difference between them will be clear from the following two examples.

(١) لَعَلَّهُ بِخَيْرٍ، أَيْ أَرْجُو أَنْ يَكُونَ بِخَيْرٍ. (هَذَا التَّرَجِّي) This is hope.

I hope he is well (fine), i.e., I hope that he is well.

(٢) لَعَلَّهُ مَرِيضٌ، أَيْ أَخْشَى أَنْ يَكُونَ مَرِيضاً. (هَذَا الْإِشْفَاقُ) This is fear.

I am afraid he is sick, i.e., I am afraid that he is sick.

مَاذَا تُفِيدُ (لَعَلَّ) فِي الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ :

What information (لَعَلَّ) denotes in the following sentences:

(١) لَعَلَّكَ نَاجِحٌ. (٢) لَعَلِّي رَاسِبٌ.

I hope you will be successful. — 2, I am afraid I will fail.

(٣) لَعَلَّ الْامْتِحَانَ سَهْلٌ. (٤) لَعَلَّ الْامْتِحَانَ صَعْبٌ.

I hope the exam will be easy. — 4, I am afraid the exam will be difficult.

(٥) قَالَ ﷺ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ : لَعَلِّي لَا أَحُجُّ بَعْدَ عَامِي هَذَا.

5, The Prophet (PBUH) said in the Farewell Hajj: I am afraid I will not perform Hajj after this year of mine.

٩ ـ «إِلَيْكُمْ أَمْثِلَةً أُخْرَى». هُنَا «إِلَيْكُمْ» اِسْمُ فِعْلٍ. وَاسْمُ الْفِعْلِ كَلِمَةٌ تَدُلُّ عَلَى مَا يَدُلُّ عَلَيْهِ الْفِعْلُ غَيْرَ أَنَّهَا لَا تَقْبَلُ عَلَامَتَهُ. وَ«إِلَيْكَ» مَعْنَاهُ «خُذْ». تَقُولُ :

غَيْرَ أَنَّ = لَكِنَّ

9- 'Take other examples!' Here إِلَيْكُمْ is a noun of verb. And noun of verb is a word that points toward the same what a verb points to, but does not accept its sign. And the meaning of إِلَيْكَ is 'to take'. You say:

(١) إِلَيْكَ هَذَا الْكِتَابَ. (٢) يَاأُخْتِي، إِلَيْكِ الْمَلَاعِقَ.

Take this book. — 2, O'sister, take the spoons.

(٣) يَقُولُ الْمُذِيعُ : إِلَيْكُمْ نَشْرَةَ الْأَخْبَارِ.

3, The broadcaster says: You take this news bulletin.

وَكَذَلِكَ «آمِينْ» اِسْمُ فِعْلٍ بِمَعْنَى «اِسْتَجِبْ».

And like that 'آمِين' is Noun of Verb with meaning 'Accept'.

اِسْتَجَابَ يَسْتَجِيبُ F X – To comply or reply

١٠ ـ «أَشْيَاءُ» مَمْنُوعٌ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ لِأَنَّ أَصْلَهُ (أَشْيِئَاءُ) عَلَى وَزْنِ (أَفْعِلَاءُ)، نَحْوَ: أَغْنِيَاءُ، وَأَصْدِقَاءُ.

10- أَشْيَاءُ (Things) is Diptote because its origin أَشْيِئَاءُ is on the pattern of أَفْعِلَاءُ, e.g., Rich (plural), and Friends.

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11- ١١ ـ «شَفَاهُ اللهُ» . هَذا دُعاءٌ . وَالْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي هُنا مُسْتَقْبَلٌ فِي الْمَعْنَى (١) .

'May Allah cure him (Grant him health)'. This is a prayer. The past tense verb here is (for) future in the meaning (1)

هَاتِ مِثَالاً آخرَ مِن الدَّرْسِ لِلْفِعْلِ الْمَاضِي الَّذِي يُفِيدُ الدُّعَاءَ .

Give another example from the lesson with the past tense that denotes a dua/call.

جَزَاكَ اللهُ خَيْراً May Allah reward you (with) good.

12- ١٢ ـ «هَلْ مِنْ سُؤَالٍ ؟» . أَصْلُ هَذِهِ الْجُمْلَةِ «هَلْ مِنْ سُؤَالٍ عِنْدَكَ؟»

'Is there any question?' Originally, this sentence is: 'Is there any question with you?' This 'مِنْ' is called 'extra'. Among the conditions of its entry are:

هَذِهِ «مِنْ» الزَّائِدَةُ، وَمِنْ شُرُوطِ دُخُولِهَا :

(١) أَنْ يَسْبِقَهَا نَفْيٌ ، أَوْ نَهْيٌ ، أَوْ اِسْتِفْهَامٌ بِـ«هَلْ» .

1) That it be preceded with Negation, or Prohibition or Interrogation with هَلْ

(٢) أَنْ يَكُونَ مَجْرُورُهَا نَكِرَةً .

2) That its genitive be indefinite.

❊ كَوِّنْ جُمَلاً عَلَى غِرَارِهِ مُسْتَعْمِلاً الْكَلِمَاتِ الَّتِي بَيْنَ الْقَوْسَيْنِ :

❊ Make sentences like this using the words that are between the brackets.

الْمِثَالُ : هَلْ مِنْ سُؤَالٍ ؟ (سُــؤَالٌ) – The example: Is there any question?

(١) هَلْ مِنْ خَبَرٍ؟ .... ؟ (خَبَــرٌ) 1) Is there any news?

(٢) هَلْ مِنْ جَدِيْدٍ؟ .... ؟ (جَدِيــدٌ) 2) What's new? Or Is there anything new?

(٣) هَلْ مِنْ مَزِيْدٍ؟ .... ؟ (مَــزِيــدٌ) 3) Is there any more? or Do you have any more?

13- ١٣ ـ «لَدَيَّ سُؤَالٌ» . «لَدَى» ظَرْفُ مَكَانٍ بِمَعْنَى «عِنْدَ» . وَتُقْلَبُ أَلِفُهُ يَاءً مَعَ الضَّمِيرِ كَمَا تُقْلَبُ أَلِفُ «إِلَى» وَ«عَلَى» ، فَتَقُولُ : لَدَيْهِ ، لَدَيْكَ ، لَدَيَّ .

'I have a question'. لَدَى is an adverb of place with the meaning of عِنْدَ. And its alif is changed to 'يَا' with the pronoun like alif of إِلَى and عَلَى is changed. So you say: He has, You have, I have.

وَإِلَيْكَ الْأَمْثِلَــةَ : And take these examples:

(١) وَجَدْتُــهُ لَدَى الْبَــابِ . (الْأَلِفُ) I found him at the door.

(٢) مَاذَا لَدَيْكَ . (الْيَاءُ) 2) What do you have?

(٣) وَفِي التَّنْزِيلِ : (أ) ﴿وَلَدَيْنَا كِتَابٌ يَنْطِقُ بِالْحَقِّ﴾ [الْمُؤْمِنُونَ/٦٢] 3) And in the Quran..

a) And We have a book which speaks with the truth.

نَطَقَ يَنْطِقُ – To speak, utter or pronounce

(ب) ﴿كُلُّ حِزْبٍ بِمَا لَدَيْهِمْ فَرِحُونَ﴾ [الرُّومُ/٣٢] .

b) Every group is happy with what they have.

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(١) يُنْفَى الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي الَّذِي يُفِيدُ الدُّعَاءَ بِـ«لَا» نَحْوَ : «لَا فَضَّ اللَّهُ فَاكَ!» .

1) The past tense, which denotes the prayer (request) is negated with 'لا', e.g.: 'May Allah not smash/break your mouth.'

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14- What is the opposite of 'the sick'?
السَّلِيمُ أَوْ الصَّحِيحُ (Correct or sound)

١٤ـ مَا ضِدُّ «الْمَرِيضِ» ؟

15- Give Past Tense of the following Verbs.

١٥ ـ هَاتِ مَاضِيَ الْأَفْعَالِ الْآتِيَةِ :

يَحْمِلُ، يَطْلُعُ ، يَخْطُبُ ، يَغْرُبُ ، يَقْرَبُ ، يَنْطِقُ .

① حَمَلَ, to carry ② طَلَعَ, to rise ③ خَطَبَ, to speak
④ غَرَبَ, to set ⑤ قَرِبَ, to be near ⑥ نَطَقَ, to talk / pronounce

16- Give singular of the following Nouns:

١٦ ـ هَاتِ مُفْرَدَ الْأَسْمَاءِ الْآتِيَـــةِ :

حُرُمٌ، سُكَارَى ، مَلَائِكَةٌ ، مَعَانٍ .

① حَرَامٌ Forbidden ② سَكْرَانُ, drunk (intoxicated) ③ مَلَكٌ Angel
④ مَعْنًى, meaning

17- Give Plural of the following:

١٧ ـ هَاتِ جَمْعَ الْأَسْمَاءِ الْآتِيَـــةِ :

عَامٌ، طِفْلٌ ، صَحِيحٌ ، مُتَزَوِّجٌ ، حِزْبٌ ، إِمَامٌ .

① أَعْوَامٌ, years ② أَطْفَالٌ, children ③ أَصِحَّاءُ right (for عَاقِلٌ), صِحَاحٌ (for غَيْرِ عَاقِلٍ) ④ مُتَزَوِّجُونَ married
⑤ أَحْزَابٌ, parties
⑥ أَئِمَّةٌ, imams

18- I entered the principal, i.e., I entered the principal's office and he was in it.

١٨ ـ «دَخَلْتُ عَلَى الْمُدِيرِ» ، أَيْ : دَخَلْتُ مَكْتَبَ الْمُدِيرِ وَهُوَ فِيهِ .

19- 'He stood for prayer', the Present Tense: 'Standing', and Imperative: 'Stand'.

١٩ ـ «أَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ» ، الْمُضَارِعُ : «يُقِيمُ» ، وَالْأَمْرُ : «أَقِمْ» . (F IV)

20- What is the difference between الْعَبْدُ and الْعُبَيْدُ. What is the form الْعُبَيْدُ called.

٢٠ ـ مَا الْفَرْقُ بَيْنَ «الْعَبْدُ» وَ«الْعُبَيْدُ»؟ مَاذَا تُسَمَّى صِيغَةُ «الْعُبَيْدُ» فِي الصَّرْفِ؟

It is called the Diminutive Noun
إِسْمُ التَّصْغِيرِ

21- I arrived in the city (written two ways) Both of them are correct.

٢١ ـ «وَصَلْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ» ، وَ«وَصَلْتُ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ» كِلَاهُمَا صَحِيحٌ.

22- Take more examples like example of this plural.

٢٢ ـ يُجْمَعُ «مَعْنًى» عَلَى «مَعَانٍ» . هَاكَ أَمْثِلَةً أُخْرَى لِمِثْلِ هَذَا الْجَمْعِ :

Plural of مَعْنًى is مَعَانٍ (meanings)
(lit.) مَعْنًى is made plural on مَعَانٍ

جَارِيَةٌ : جَوَارٍ، مَاشِيَةٌ : مَوَاشٍ ، دَاعِيَةٌ : دَوَاعٍ ، نَادٍ : نَوَادٍ، لَيْلَةٌ : لَيَالٍ .

1) Maid (s) 2) Livestock (s) 3) Propagandist (s) 4) Club (s)
5) Night (s)

هَذِهِ الْأَسْمَاءُ عَلَى وَزْنِ «مَفَاعِلُ» ، غَيْرَ (لَكِنَّ) أَنَّهَا تُنَوَّنُ فِي الرَّفْعِ وَالْجَرِّ، وَلَا
تُجَرُّ بِالْفَتْحَةِ . تَقُولُ :

These nouns are on the pattern of 'مَفَاعِلُ', but they get a tanween with Nominative and Accusitive, and are not Genitive with the Fatah. You say:

(١) لِلْــوَاوِ مَعَــانٍ كَثِـيرَةٌ .

1) For the waw there are many meanings.

(٢) تَأْتِي الْوَاوُ لِمَعَانٍ كَثِيرَةٍ .

2) The waw comes with many meanings.

(٣) أَعْــرِفُ لِلْــوَاوِ مَعَـانِيَ كَثِــيرَةً . (مَنْصُوبٌ)

3) I know for waw, there are many meanings.

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The New Words الْكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ

أَتَى يَأْتِي إِتْيَانًا (a-i) To come

قَلَّ يَقِلُّ قِلَّةً (a-i) To be little, few in number

قَلِيلٌ, A few

رَأَى يَرَى رُؤْيَةً (a-a) To see, to behold, to perceive

ظَنَّ يَظُنُّ ظَنًّا (a-u) To think, to assume, to presume

رَجَعَ يَرْجِعُ رُجُوْعًا (a-i) To return, to come again, to come back

هَجَعَ يَهْجَعُ هُجُوْعًا (a-a) To sleep peacefully

مَهْجَعٌ (اِسْمُ الْمَكَانِ) Hostel

مُسْتَوْصَفٌ Clinic

لَعَلَّ Perhaps, maybe (Particle of fear, hope)

طَيْبَةَ الطَيِّبَةَ City of Madinah

تَقَبَّلَ يَتَقَبَّلُ تَقَبُّلًا (V) To accept, to grant someone's prayer

حَمَلَ يَحْمِلُ حَمْلًا (a-i) To pickup, to carry, to lift

شَاء يَشَاءُ مَشِيئَةً (a-a) To wish, to want

طَلَعَ يَطْلُعُ طُلُوْعًا (a-u) To rise, to ascend

شَرَحَ يَشْرَحُ شَرْحًا (a-a) or (a-a) To open, to expose, to make clear

مَقْصَفٌ Canteen

مَثَلَ يَمْثُلُ مَثَلًا (a-u) To resemble

أَمْثِلَةٌ Example, مِثَالٌ (جَمْعٌ)

مَاتَ يَمُوْتُ مَوْتًا (a-u) To die

رَكَعَ يَرْكَعُ رُكُوْعًا (a-a) To bow, to bend down

شَبْعَانُ Full

اِشْتَرَى يَشْتَرِي اِشْتِرَاءً (VIII) To buy

قَطُّ Never

خَطَبَ يَخْطُبُ خُطْبَةً (a-u) To address, to speak

طَلَبَ يَطْلُبُ طَلَبًا (a-u) To seek, to request, to try to obtain, to apply

لَعَنَ يَلْعَنُ لَعْنًا (a-a) To curse, to damn

لَعْنَةٌ Curse

أَجْمَعُ Entire, whole - أَجْمَعُوْنَ (جَمْعٌ)

بَقِيَ يَبْقَى بَقَاءً (i-a) To remain, to stay, to continue to be

أَحْرَمَ يُحْرِمُ إِحْرَامًا (IV) To enter into a state of إِحْرَامٌ

مُحْرِمٌ (اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) = حُرُمٌ Forbidden

صَادَ يَصِيْدُ صَيدًا (a-i) To catch, to trap

أَفْرَدَ يُفْرِدُ إِفْرَادًا (IV) To separate, to segregate

مُفْرَدٌ (اِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) Singled out, singular

نَامَ يَنَامُ نَوْمًا (a-a) To sleep

نَائِمٌ (اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) Sleeper

عَاشَ يَعِيْشُ عِيْشَةً (a-i) To live, to be alive

تَزَوَّجَ يَتَزَوَّجُ تَزَوُّجًا (V) To get married

مُتَزَوِّجٌ (اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) Married

قَرَأَ يَقْرَأُ قِرَأَةً (a-a) To recite, read

صَحِيفَةٌ Page or leaf from a book, newspaper

مَشَى يَمْشِي مَشْيًا (a-i) To walk on foot

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شَارِعٌ Street

قَرِبَ يَقْرَبُ قِرْبَانًا (i-a) To approach, to go near

سَكِرَ يَسْكَرُ سُكْرً (i-a) To be drunk

سَكْرَانُ drunk, سُكَارَى (جَمْعٌ)

مَيَّزَ يُمَيِّزُ تَمْيِيْزًا (II) To distinguish

بَكَى يَبْكِي بُكَاءً (a-i) To cry

ضَحِكَ يَضْحَكُ ضَحْكًا (i-a) To laugh

صَحِيْحٌ Healthy, Correct

وَصَلَ يَصِلُ صِلَةً (a-i) To join, to connect, to arrive at a place

أَنْشَاءَ يُنْشِئُ إِنْشَاءً (IV) To create, to write or compose, to bring forth, to produce

مَطَرَ يَمْطُرُ مَطْرًا (a-u) To rain

أَنْزَلَ يُنْزِلُ إِنْزَالًا (IV) To bring down, to cause to descend, to send down, to reveal something to someone

غَرَبَ يَغْرُبُ غَرْبًا (a-u) To go away, to depart, to leave, to set (sun)

أَذَّنَ يُؤَذِّنُ تَأْذِيْنًا (II) To call for prayer

مُؤَذِّنٌ (اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) The one saying azan

أَقَامَ يُقِيْمُ إِقَامَةً (IV) To straighten, to set right, to install, to appoint, to establish, to stand in prayer

تَأَكَّدَ يَتَأَكَّدُ تَأَكُّدًا (V) To make sure

تَرَجَّى يَتَرَجُّو تَرَجِّيًا (V) To hope

أَشْفَقَ يُشْفِقُ إِشْفَاقًا (IV) To fear

أَفَادَ يُفِيْدُ إِفَادَةً (IV) To benefit, to avail, to help

ٱتَّضَحَ يَتَّضِحُ ٱتِّضَاحًا (VIII) To make clear

خَشِيَ يَخْشَى خَشْيَةً (i-a) To fear

نَجَحَ يَنْجَحُ نَجْحًا (a-a) To succeed

نَاجِحًا (اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) Successful

رَسَبَ يَرْسُبُ رُسُوْبًا (a-u) To fail

رَاسِبًا (اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) Failed

سَهُلَ يَسْهُلُ سُهُوْلَةً (u-u) To be or become easy, smooth

سَهْلٌ Easy

صَعُبَ يَصْعُبُ صُعُوْبَةً (u-u) To be hard, difficult -

صَعْبٌ Difficult

وَدَعَ يَدَعُ وَدْعًا (a-a) To leave, to omit, to skip

وَدَاعُ Farewell

دَلَّ يَدُلُّ دَلَالَةً (a-u) to point to, to indicate

عَلَامَةٌ Sign, Token, Mark, Symbol

أَذاعَ يُذِيْعُ إِذَاعَةً (IV) To spread, to announce

مُذِيْعٌ (اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) Announcer, broadcaster

نَشْرَةُ الأَخْبَارِ Newscast

ٱسْتِجَابَ يَسْتَجِيْبُ ٱسْتِجَابَةً (X) to grant or comply to a request

قَلَبَ يَقْلِبُ قَلْبًا (a-i) To change, to turn around

نَطَقَ يَنْطِقُ مَنْطِقًا (a-i) To talk, to articulate

تَحَزَّبَ يَتَحَزَّبُ تَحَزُّبًا (V) To make party, to take sides

حِزْبٌ Party, group

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ٱلصَّفْحَةُ الْأَخِيرَةُ مِنْ هَذَا الْمِلَفِّ

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